

THE DELAVAN TROUBLE.

Not very much has been done so far toward investigating the charges made against Superintendent DeMotte, Mr. Woodbury and several lady teachers of the Institution for Deaf and Dumb. Quite enough, however, is known, to convince all fair-minded persons that the charges are the malicious fabrications of one Williams who formerly taught in the Institution, and who was relieved of his place for many substantial reasons. On Wednesday of this week, the State Board of Charities and Reform visited Delavan for the purpose of conferring with the Board of Trustees of the Institution, and to arrange for a thorough investigation of the charges. The Board of Trustees held a session of Thursday to take the matter into consideration and finally decided to request Governor Smith to authorize the State Board to make a careful and complete investigation of all the charges. Should the Governor order the Board of Charities to proceed with an investigation, they will enter upon the work at the earliest possible moment and will make an exhaustive examination of the matter. It is a satisfaction that in Delavan, where all the parties charged are well known, the stories are not believed, and the citizens of that place have no faith in the man Williams the accuser.

Relative to his life and character, we gather some notes of value from the Delavan Republican, which will be of some interest, inasmuch as he has created the report of the scandal. His name is C. L. Williams, and was first employed in the Institution eight years ago. When he was fairly seated in a professor's chair, he took an active part in local church work, and made a very loud profession of religion, and once in a while filled the pulpits, and that was when he got an opportunity. He taught Sunday School classes, dashed about among the churches, and to appearances was a worthy young man. He became ambitious, however, and aspiring, and in 1855 his attempt to become principal of the Institution, succeeded in making Prof. Weed then principal, resign. When Williams failed to reach the superintendency of the Institution, he divided his spare time as equally as possible between his pleasure yacht, "Black Gull," his fast horse, "Old John," and his arduous duties as guardian of a mute boy, whose entire estate is said to be squandered, and the boy is now a pupil at the institution, and is provided for entirely at State expense. In February, 1857, Mr. Bishop, of Evansville, whose daughter Ada had graduated the previous June, made statements to the Board against Williams, accusing him of seducing his daughter. In corroboration of this he produced quite a number of letters from Williams to the girl written after she had left the school, which were plainly susceptible of the interpretation given. He also produced intercepted letters from his daughter to Williams which bore like interpretation. The Board held an extra meeting on February 22d, at which they informed Williams of the statements of Bishop, told him that they thought that his usefulness at the institution had expired, and accepted his resignation, which was tendered after some parley. From that time to this he has been circulating his infamous charges, threatening to "blow off the top of the Institute," and accusing the Board of Trustees of being a ring whose sole object in life was to prevent his obtaining employment in other institutions."

THAT INCOME-TAX.
The income-tax which Democrats during the last years of the war and for five years after, denounced as infamous and unconstitutional, has been recommended by the Democratic Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, as a means to raise money for the Government. This action of the Committee is truly astonishing. The measure was one of the most unpopular and odious ever devised by the Government, by which to gather a revenue. It was passed at a time when the nation was at war, and when every legitimate means were resorted to for money with which to support the Government. The first income-tax was passed in July, 1862, and took effect in 1863. It taxed all incomes over \$600, and under \$10,000, at the rate of three per cent, and on all over \$10,000 at five per cent. Under the law \$15,000,000 were brought into the treasury in 1864; and in 1865, \$21,000,000. In 1865-6, the war having ceased, and the country being in a high state of development in all its resources, the income-tax rose to a point the highest ever reached in the history of the tax. The returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, showed a total revenue from the income-tax of over \$62,000,000, and in 1867, the receipts were over \$57,000,000. The law was repealed in 1871. It had fulfilled its mission and there was a clamor for its abolition. Nothing but the strain on the national resources caused by a tremendous civil war, could ever have led to the enactment of such a law, and nothing but a deep sense of the loyalty could have induced the people to submit to its provisions.

But now there is no occasion for so odious a law. The resources of the Government do not demand it and common sense and justice are against it. And yet a Democratic Committee have recommended that a two per cent tax on income exceeding \$2,000 per annum, be passed. It is safe to say that the bill will never pass the Senate should it get through the Confederate House. But the bill shows the animus of the Confederates. Probably this is one of those measures which looks towards the

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 22

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

NUMBER 43

THE NEWS.

The Confessions About Frauds in Florida Falling to the Ground.

The Tricksters Trying to Make Another Louisiana Sensation.

The Aggregate Amount of Claims Presented to the House.

Reply of the President to a Cheeky Philadelphia Bohemian.

The Milwaukee and Saratoga Rifle Clubs.

The Presidential Party Received with Great Enthusiasm in Philadelphia.

Some Interesting State and Miscellaneous Items.

FLORIDA.

Those "Confessions" No Great Impression Made--The Tricksters at Work.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The McLain confession seems to have fallen flat, and, unless Democrats revive it by attempting another investigation, it will be forgotten a week hence. It is stated, on very good authority, that evidence is being worked up in Louisiana for a similar purpose. In an interview to-day, General Butler said:

"Dennis was introduced to me by a personal friend, and said that he knew something about the Florida elections, and that he knew that there had been frauds committed, by the alteration of poll and return books, whereby sufficient Republican votes to make a majority for Hayes had been added. He also read to me certain papers purporting to prove that. I said: 'If that is so, I do not see how Hayes can hold his office, but this is a matter which belongs to Congress, and Congress alone should deal with it.' He also informed me that these matters had been made known to Mr. Hayes, either through Governor Noyes or himself (I think he said by both), and that Mr. Hayes had given him letters recommending his appointment to some position. He stated that he had held several appointments under Hayes upon the strength of these recommendations. I said to him, in substance, that if such matter were to be presented in Congress, such action would undoubtedly be taken as the gravity of the complaint would demand. Dennis then told me that he would soon go to Florida to perfect these proofs. The next I heard of the master, and all I have heard further, is what I have learned through the newspapers. Mr. Dennis desired me to treat the master confidentially, and I have done so. He has chosen to go into the newspapers, and I suppose that relieves me from the obligation of secrecy. He has also given me some directions as to where I can obtain information of an improper use of funds by the McVeigh Commission, and I have caused some investigation to be made into that master, the results of which for the present I hold confidential. This is all I have to say."

The Supreme Court will meet on the 7th of May to call for arguments on cases Nos. 12, 14, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45.

Statistics of Recent Failures.

From the New York Tribune.

The recent increase in the number of failures is generally attributed to the prospect of repeal of the bankrupt act. Not only since the vote of the Senate for the repeal, but even since the agitation for it appeared likely to prevail, this cause has operated with more and more force. Doubtless it produced much of the increase in number of failures during the quarter ending March 31, and in part, possibly, the increase in average liabilities of firms failing. The number during the quarter was 3,555, against 2,359 during the first quarter of last year; the proportion of failures to firms in business was 51 in 10,000 during the last quarter, against 45 during the first quarter of 1877, and 44 in that of 1876, and 33 in the first quarter of 1875. It does not seem unreasonable to suppose that as many as 6 in 10,000 of the firms doing business may have been induced by the prospect of a repeal of the bankrupt act to take that mode of getting rid of debts, or may have been forced into bankruptcy by creditors, in order to guard against the different proceedings which will be possible after the act has been repealed. The increase in number of failures was about 39 per cent. in New England, about 2 per cent. in the Western and Southern States, and very small in the Middle States; in the Pacific States there was a decrease. The amount of liabilities was \$2,000,000, against \$55,500,000 during the first quarter of last year, and the increase in liabilities was about 80 per cent. at the South, about 70 per cent. in New England, about 60 per cent. at the West, and only about 40 per cent. in the Middle States.

Saved at 40 Miles an Hour.

From the New York Sun.

While the Erie lightning express train was sweeping down the valley of the Delaware, a mile below Cochecon, on Wednesday afternoon, the engineer saw a little girl walking on the track. He was just rounding a curve. The locomotive shrieked, but within two seconds the child was overtaken and the train passed the spot where she had stood. The engineer looked behind the rear car, expecting to see her mangled body. But the track was clear. He stepped upon the guards of the locomotive, and saw the child plastered against the cowcatcher. She was senseless. He approached her with great care and succeeded in rescuing her as she was about to roll to the ground. The train was stopped and backed up to the residence of the girl's parents. They were poor people living in a shanty on the line of the road. The girl was about eleven years old. She was slightly cut about the face, but escaped without further injury. The passengers were delayed ten minutes. When they left the child was smiling in the lap of her mother.

Are you going behind in business? Send for the Weekly Financial Report of Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, No. 12 Wall street, New York, which is sent free and contains information how, by investing \$50 to \$100 in stock operations, \$1,000 is frequently made.

The reception to Mrs. Hayes at the Academy of Fine Arts to-night, given by the ladies of Philadelphia, was the grandest social event of the kind ever given in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 26.—This evening, at the ladies' reception, the President

stood alone for a moment, when a cheeky reporter inquired what was his impression of the McLain story of the Florida Returning Board, and what might be its results. He replied: "Well, I have not thought of it. In such scenes as these it is not possible to consider the affairs of State."

SHOOTING.
The Saratoga Club Scores Sixteen Points Ahead of the Milwaukee Club.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 26.—The rifle match to-day between the Milwaukee and Saratoga, New York, Clubs, each shooting at its own range, and telegraphing the four highest scores, resulted in favor of Saratoga by 16 points. The Milwaukee had one point ahead at 500 yards, and Saratoga 17 ahead at 200 yards.

WISCONSIN MATTERS.

Orator of the State University—Sudden Death at Jefferson—Clerk of the Revenue Committee.

MADISON, April 26.—The home oratorical contest to choose an orator to represent the State University at the International Collegiate Contest to be held at Appleton on next Thursday was held in Assembly Chamber this evening.

J. Taylor, of Black Earth, carried off the first honor, and R. G. Siebecker, of Sauk City, the second. Taylor's subject was "Martyrdom for Truth." A large party of University students will accompany him to Appleton.

JEFFERSON, Wis., April 26.—Nicholas Long, aged 43 years, was found dead in his room at Koller's Tavern, six miles east of this city, on Thursday, at 5 p.m. He was feeling ill and remained in his room during the day. A coroner's jury to-day decided the cause to be paralysis of the heart.

MADISON, April 26.—Roger C. Spooner, of Madison, was to day unanimously elected Clerk of the Legislative Revision Committee, in place of J. S. Curtis, incapacitated for work by ill-health.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Ladies and Gentlemen will always find the nicest and cheapest Box and Staple Stationery in the city and Sutherland's Bookstore, No. 29 Main street.

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ACARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decrepitude, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will care you, **FREE OF CHARGE**. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, *House New York City.* sp17decodewy

Dunbar's Wonderful Discovery.—Beneath Water, the acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney Affections of all nature and kinds, Dropsey, Incontinence of Urine, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia and Gouty Swellings.

E. B. HEIMSTREET, Sole Agent for this City.

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DRUGS.

For Coughs and Colds take Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to your friend and neighbor. Price only 25 cents. Sold by E. B. Heimstreet.

april2daw

A friend in need is a friend indeed. Such a friend is Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, for Coughs, Colds, etc. It only costs 21 cents a bottle, and may save many a doctor bill. Sold by E. B. Heimstreet.

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White Sulphur Water.—The result of this recent cutting of first-class hotel rates in New York leaves the Grand Central in the lead, with rates one and two dollars per day lower than the rest.

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THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

MILWAUKEE & St. Paul Railway.

Trains at Janesville station.

ARRIVE

From Monroe.....	8:33 a.m.
From Prairie du Chien.....	12:30 p.m.
From Madison, Milwaukee and East.....	7:45 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....	7:45 p.m.
From Monroe (Freight).....	4:30 a.m.

DEPART

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....	8:33 a.m.
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East.....	12:30 p.m.
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul.....	4:30 p.m.
For Monroe (Freight).....	4:30 a.m.

W. M. B. NOYES, Agent.

A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass'g Ag't.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

Trains at Janesville station.

ARRIVE

From Milwaukee.....	1:30 p.m.
For Milwaukee.....	1:30 p.m.
For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul.....	4:30 p.m.

DEPART

Arrive.....	2:45 p.m.
For Milwaukee.....	2:45 p.m.

W. H. STENNETT, General Passenger Agent.

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

FROM CLINTON JUNCTION.

10:00 A.M.—Going West, mail and passenger for Rock Island, and intermediate points.
10:15 P.M.—Going East, mail and passenger for Racine, making connections with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. at West Union Junction.
3:30 P.M.—Going east, passenger for Racine, connection as above.
Post-Office—Spring Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way.....	1:30 p.m.
Chicago and Way, Night via Milwaukee and Waukesha Junction.....	1:30 p.m.
Green Bay and Way.....	2:30 p.m.
Monroe and Way.....	9:00 a.m.
Madison and Way.....	1:30 p.m.
Milwaukee and Way.....	5:15 p.m.

OVER-LAND MAIL ARRIVE.

Chicago, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings by 12:00 a.m.

Emerald Grove, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings by 12:00 a.m.

East Troy, via Johnstown, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.....

6:00 p.m. (about stage).

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago Through, Night via Milton Junction.....

Chicago and Way.....

All points East, West and South of Chicago.....

All points East, West and South of Chicago via Milton Junction.....

Green Bay and Way, including Minnesota, Northern Michigan and Northern Indiana.....

Milwaukee and Way.....

West, Madison via M. & P. du C. R. W., including Northern Iowa.....

Monroe and Way.....

Rockford, Freeport and Way.....

OVER-LAND MAIL CLOSE.

4:00 p.m.

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at.....

2:30 p.m.

East Troy via Rock Prairie, Johnson and Waukesha Junctions, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at.....

7:00 a.m.

Emerald Grove and Fairfield, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at.....

2:00 p.m.

Post-Office Hours.

Daily from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. On Sunday from 12:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. On Saturday from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and from 1:30 to 5:00 p.m., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, etc. for sale at 25¢ each. Postage stamps from 5¢ to 50¢. Orders for stamped envelopes with return card printed thereon, should be left at the Money order Department.

On the early night only, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the *Post du Lac* train; and on Monday morning on the *Post du Lac* train; and on Tuesday morning on the *Post du Lac* train; and on Wednesday morning on the *Post du Lac* train; and on Thursday morning on the *Post du Lac* train; and on Friday morning on the *Post du Lac* train; and on Saturday morning on the *Post du Lac* train; and on Sunday morning on the *Post du Lac* train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

A JANESEVILLIAN ON THE ISLAND OF BARBADOS.

BARBADOS ISLAND, BRIDGETOWN, March 9, 1878.—Promising to give you some notes of Barbados, I submit the following, taken from my diary, and statistics on record at Bridgetown, the principal trading town or city of the Island:

Tuesday, March 5th, 5 a.m.—We are now to get our first view of Barbados, as I am informed by the Judge, who awakens me from a sound sleep, and asks me if I cannot smell something. My first thought was, there must be fire, but failing to smell anything like that, I answered in the negative, when he asked me if I couldn't smell land. On second thought, taking the hint, I concluded I could, and got up and dressed myself double-quick, for that was what we long had sought, and failed to find. But here we get our first view of Barbados, by the revolving red light on the south point of the Island. The light is 145 feet above the level of the sea, and revolves once every minute. After a total eclipse of 14 seconds, it appears again, gradually increasing for 24 seconds to its greatest brilliancy, and then in 24 seconds more is eclipsed, and so it continues to revolve, reflecting its light, which gives great joy to both mariners and travelers. For one, I felt that prayer was inadequate to express my thankfulness for our safe deliverance, after 16 days of rough sea voyage. We anchored at Bridgetown at nine o'clock in the morning, and at once proceeded to go on shore in small boats, a distance of about half a mile. We could not have had a more favorable day. The air was clear, but very hot; the soft, blue clouds floated midway in the soft sky; the sun shone fair and bright, and the luxuriance of a perpetual summer covered the whole face of nature. Here we remained for two days, making good our time, in visiting places of interest, and taking notes of the many curiosities, of which I have but little time or space to describe. Barbados lies to the westward of the Caribbean Islands, and is of moderate height, and generally level, although there are some hills, but most of them of easy ascent. The Island may be seen in clear weather 12 to 15 miles off. The East end is much lower than the other portions, but in coming in from the eastward or at the North end of the Island the eastern part appears the highest. From the eastward part to the southward, the land is even and declines toward the sea, but between the eastern and northern points it is uneven, rugged and broken. Three miles from Bridgetown, is a small place called Hedges, where are public baths, and about five miles is the small town of Worthing, a place of trade and on every third house you will see the sign, "Licensed to sell malt liquors, ale and beer to be drunk on the premises." We took a carriage and driver, who also answered the purpose of a guide, and visiting the above named towns we proceeded over the Island to see the sugar plantations, through groves of various kinds. Then to see the strange palm trees everywhere. I cannot tell at home among them. Many of the other trees look some like our own, and though tropical in fact, look to the eye as though they might grow as well in the United States as here, and even in our beautiful State of Wisconsin, the one above all others, the pride of my adoption. But the royal palm looks so intensely and exclusively tropical it cannot grow beyond this narrow belt of earth's surface. Its long, slim body is straight and smooth, swathed from the foot with a tight bandage of gray canvas, leaving only its deep, green neck, and over that its crest and plumage of deep, green leaves, it gives no shade and bears no fruit valued by men; and it has no beauty to stone for those who want, yet it has more than beauty—a strange fascination over the eye and the fancy that will never allow it to be over-

looked or forgotten. The palm tree seems a kind of *lucus* nature to the northern eye, an exotic wherever you meet it. It seems to be conscious of its want of usefulness for food or shade, yet has a kind of dignity of its own, a pride of unmixed blood, a royal descent, the herald of the self.

Looking another direction we see groves and clusters of small growth looking like Indian corn in a state of transmigration into trees, the stalks turning into a trunk, a thin, soft coating half changed to bark, and the ears of corn turning into melons. These are bananas and plantain, as their branches of green and yellow fruit plainly indicate, when you come nearer and the trees which start like a hill of corn, grow to be 30 or 30, or even 40 feet high, and the trunk of which will be 8 to 12 inches in diameter. Again we see that sad weeping tree, its long yellow and green leaves drooping to the ground, what can that be? It has green fruit, looks like a melon, and there it is in groups. I now interrupt my friend to ask the name of that tree. That is the coco, and that soft green looking melon becomes the hard shell cocoanut. The tree somewhat resembles the palm growing from 30 to 100 feet high without a branch, of equal size in trunk, and of a yellowish brown color, and terminates in a cluster of long leaves, at the base of which grow the nuts in large bunches, entirely around the trunk of the tree. Other trees there are in abundance of various forms and foliage, and they might have grown in America so far as the eye can reach us. But the palm, the cocoanut, the bananas and the plantain are the characteristic trees which you cannot possibly meet with in any other zone.

Thickets or jungles, I might call them, abound. It seems as if a bird could hardly get through them, yet they are covered with rich wild flowers of all forms and colors, the white, the pink, the purple, the red and blue. And here are clumps of oranges, lemons and limes, with a dense and deep green foliage, gleaming with gold and fruit.

Now we come to the plantations of sugar upon acres of sugar cane, looking at a distance like fields of overgrown broom corn. It grows to the height of 8 or 10 feet and very thick, statistics of which I will give you but the manufacturing of the same I will reserve until my next. The acreage of the Island is 106,470, divided into townships, by St. Michael, 9,580 acres, St. Phillips, 15,040, Christ Church, 14,310, St. George, 10,745, St. John, 8,600, St. Thomas, 8,500, St. Joseph, 6,070, St. Andrews, 8,780, St. Lucy, 8,725, St. Peter, 8,330, St. James, 7,800, 106,470. The crop was in 1877, sugar, 47,134 bushels, molasses, 28,845 bushels, 1,361 hogheads 2,404 barrels, besides raising large amount of coco, coco nuts, some coffee, bananas, etc. Total amount of imports and exports from and to other countries during the year of 1877 was \$1,027,871, exports there to \$964,362. The revenue and expenditures of the Island for the year 1877 were, revenue, \$132,123; expenditure, £126,844. So we see they have a revenue left of £5,288. Barbados is well represented with churches, Christian associations, charitable institutions, schools, etc. It has four churches as follows: The Episcopal church or church of England, with a membership of 14,859; Roman Catholic, 513; Moravians, 4,734; Wesleyans, 12,367.

It has two banks, the Colonial bank, incorporated in 1856, and the Savings bank, established in 1853. It has two hospitals, the General Hospital, containing 50 beds, and the Lock Hospital, containing 50 beds, designed more for paying patients, also leper and lunatic asylum; a large library of which the librarian gets a salary of £200 per annum; also well represented by all the different professions, attorneys 18, barristers 7, physicians and surgeons 18. There are whites, 16,569; colored, 39,578; blacks, 105,904. The civil condition is as follows: Married males, 13,372; married females, 13,396; single males, 55,309; single females, 69,118; widowers, 1,171; widows, 5,476.

The Island of Barbados by the census of 1876 has 161,594 inhabitants, of which 70,905 are males and 88,595 females, of which Bridgetown contains 21,363, or about twice as many as Janesville but it does not cover nearly as land and is laid out every which way, or I might say not laid out at all. The streets are narrow, not over 16 feet wide, with no sidewalks, and the buildings all built up to the street line, consequently pedestrians have to take their chance with mule teams and donkey carts of which there is a perfect throng. Remember the people here are all black and it appears to be the height of their ambition to get a donkey and any kind of a cart, and those who have not been prosperous enough to get a cart will have two boxes or more commonly two baskets large enough to hold five or six bushels strapped on either side of the donkey in which they carry enormous burdens. I have seen a donkey that would not weigh over 400 pounds hitched to a two-wheeled cart equally as large as those dump carts of Thomas Tenants, come into town with a load of produce and five or six individuals, say the old folks and three or four children from three to fifteen years of age on top of the load. They also have a novel way of hitching up their mule teams; two on the pole and four on the lead all abreast and hitched with chains or rope for traces, and fully twenty feet between those on the pole and those taking the lead. It is quite common in donkey teams to see one in the middle and a second one hitched with a rope around its neck and to the end of the axle at the outer hub of the wheels, and still they think their way the best and better than anything in America. I have not seen an American buggy or carriage while here. But I saw many wonders in the animal and the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. And one thing that surprised me as much as anything was the fine physical development of many of the native women. I was struck with their fine proportions, erect, easy and graceful carriage and natural dignity of movement, which I had seldom if ever seen in single individuals, but there found to be common and almost universal among the classes. The utmost effort of art in training and affection could never produce an imitation. After such inquiries as I could make I came to the conclusion that the one great cause was the carrying of burdens upon the head, and I think you will be interested, as I was, in learning that the females are regularly trained to this from their early childhood. I often saw little girls going about with empty calabashes, empty bottles, and boxes balanced on their heads before I had any just idea of the object. Some of the youngest I saw thus employed could not have been over four or five years old.

Yet surprising, and indeed incredible as it may appear to one who has never witnessed it, they would balance those hollow gourd bottles or boxes in place, while playing, walking or standing. This is not only taught them to hold themselves perfectly erect and move with uniformity and caution, but educated them to carry great burdens on their heads, not raising their hands, but resting them on their hips bending the elbows akimbo. Often I saw large pails of water and baskets heaped up high, with oranges and in fact all kinds of fruit and vegetables, or packed with washing borne on the heads of girls, apparently not more than ten or twelve years old, and although I felt some anxiety lest the burdens should sink under the weight, or overturn their burdens upon the ground, particularly so when I have seen them with large pails of molasses, yet I never witnessed any one effect or the other. I saw men and women carrying on their heads, baskets, boxes, barrels, and even in one instance I saw four men carrying through the street a piano on their heads, one under each corner, walking erect, apparently with ease, and I never witnessed a failure or accident.

Hedges, where are public baths, and about

five miles is the small town of Worthing, a place of trade and on every third

house you will see the sign, "Licensed to sell malt liquors, ale and beer to be drunk on the premises."

We took a carriage and driver, who also answered the purpose of a guide, and visiting the above named towns

we proceeded over the Island to see the sugar plantations, through groves of various kinds. Then to see the strange palm trees everywhere. I cannot tell at home among them. Many of the other trees look some like our own, and though tropical in fact, look to the eye as though they might grow as well in the United States as here, and even in our beautiful State of Wisconsin, the one above all others, the pride of my adoption. But the royal palm looks so intensely and exclusively tropical it cannot grow beyond this narrow belt of earth's surface. Its long, slim body is straight and smooth, swathed from the foot with a tight bandage of gray canvas, leaving only its deep, green neck, and over that its crest and plumage of deep, green leaves, it gives no shade and bears no fruit valued by men; and it has no beauty to stone for those who want, yet it has more than beauty—a strange fascination over the eye and the fancy that will never allow it to be over-

looked or forgotten. The palm tree seems a kind of *lucus* nature to the northern eye,

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATARRH

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.
30 Years a Physician. 12 Years a Suff-
ferer. Tried Regular Remedies.
Tried Patent Medicines. Per-
manently cured by

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

MESSENGERS WEEKS & POTTER.—Site.—I have
been a sufferer myself for twelve years with Ca-
tarrh, and have tried every known remedy, and
have used everything in the materia medica with-
out any permanent cure. Finally I was induced
to try a patent medicine, which I was told
was very good to do. I tried it, and
drew a blank. The next time I saw a physician
I showed him the directions to the latter, and he
told me that I had a permanent cure. Your RADICAL
CURE is the only permanent cure for the cure of
that most unpleasant and dangerous
disease.

Yours respectfully,
D. W. GRAY, M. D.
Of Dr. D. W. Gray & Son, Physicians and
Druggists, Des Moines, Iowa.
MOSCATON, IOWA, March 21, 1877.

The value of this remedy must not be overlooked
in the cure of this.

SYMPATHETIC DISEASES.

SYMPTOMS OF THE EYE, EAR, THROAT, LUNGS AND
BRONCHIAL TUBES WHICH IN MANY CASES ACCOMPANY
A SEVERE CURE OF THE DISEASE. THE INFANDED AND
DISEASED CONDITIONS OF THE MUSCLES AND BONES
OF ALL THESE TROUBLES, AND UNTIL THE SYSTEM
IS RESTORED, THE RADICAL CURE, PERIODICALLY APPLIED,
CAN NOT BE REASONABLY EXPECTED.

THE RADICAL CURE was placed before the public, but in
that short time it has found its way from Maine to
Louisiana, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and
druggists and physicians to be the most successful
practitioners for the thorough treatment of Catarrh
and its attendant diseases. The RADICAL CURE is
more important when it is compared with the state
and time, with the years over 200 different
remedies for Catarrh, and the number of
cases daily, with one or two exceptions, their names
cannot be mentioned. Advertising may succeed in informing
but, unless the remedy possesses undoubted specific
merit, it is absolutely certain to fall
into merited obscurity.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE
contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube,
with instructions for its use in all cases. Price
\$1.00. Sold by all Druggists and
dealers throughout the United States and Canada.
MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Whole-
sale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER
IS SIMPLY WONDERFUL.

Kingston, Minn., April 1st.—I consider the Collins' VOLTAIC PLASTER the best plaster ever seen, and am recommending
it to all.

C. McMOREW.
Brooklyn, April 1st.—It has done my boy more good
than all other medicines. He has been ill for the first
time in three years.

ELIZA JANE DUFFIELD.

April 1st.—I like the one I got well. They
are the best plasters I have seen.
S. L. MURRAY.

ASH GROVE, Mo., March 23, 1877.—Accepted
the best plaster sent me some
time ago. W. C. MOORE.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER
for local pains, lameness, sores, weakness,
weakness, and inflammation of the lungs, liver,
kidneys, heart, bowels, bladder, heart, and
nerves, equal to an army of doctors and acres of
plants and shrubs.

Price, 25 cents.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists
throughout the United States and Canada, and by
WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dr. Clara L. Normington

(A graduate of the Woman's Medical College,
Chicago), respectfully offers her services to the
people of Janesville and vicinity.

Diseases of Women and Children
a Specialty.

Office 19 West Milwaukee street, Telman's block,
hours from 9 to 12 a.m., and 1 to 5 p.m.
Residence 17 North Franklin street.

J. H. BALCH,
Justice of the Peace

Conveyancing Promptly Attended to
Agent Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.
Lansing.

Office Postoffice Block, Milwaukee street, Janes-
ville, Wis. Up Stairs.

my7daw1

B. E. ELDREDGE. O. H. FETHERS
ELDREDGE & FETHERS
LAWYERS,
Smith & Jackson's Block.

JANESVILLE, Wis.—With practice in all the State and U. S. courts,
buy and sell real estate; negotiate loans; and
make collections. Correspondence invited.

jan7daw1

H. H. BLANCHARD'S
Law, Collection, Real Estate and Loan
Office.

Special attention given to collections, and to the
foreclosure of mortgages. All business intrusted
to his care promptly attended to and satisfaction
guaranteed in all cases. Office on Main street,
over M. C. Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janes-
ville, Wis. *asbury*

GEO. H. McCAUSEY
SURGEON DENTIST

Office in Fullman's Block, opposite First Na-
tional Bank, West Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis.

feb27daw1

Abstracts of Title
A. E. MORSE,

At the office of Register of Deeds.

Will furnish abstracts of title to any lands in
Rock county at reasonable rates; buy and sell real
estate; pay taxes and negotiate loans.

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Dr. M. A. NEWMAN,
Dental Surgeon,

Office in Smith & Jackson's block, opposite the
postoffice, Janesville. Practices Dentistry in all
its branches. Administers nitrous oxide gas for
the painless extraction of teeth. *asbury*

jan7daw1

J. B. CARRON. AD. F. CARPENTER.
Cassiday & Carpenter.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

100 Main and Milwaukee streets, in
Lapin's block, Janesville, Wis.

jan7daw1

M. M. PHELPS,
Attorney - at - Law.

Collected, made, loans negotiated mortgage
foreclosed.

Office, Appleton's block, cor. Main and Milwaukee
streets. *jan7daw1*

PIANO-FORTE
REPAIRING!

Mr. G. W. HERSEY

IS NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS
OF Piano Repairing, and Piano Tuning, and
Repairing of all kinds of pianos, repairing new
harp, new sets of wires for keys, and if required,
entire new actions will be furnished. This
class of work has heretofore been done only in
general factories. Satisfaction tuning may be left
at the Music Store of Moesley & Bro., or Warren
Collins. *jan7daw1*

Janesville, July 18, 1877.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

FARM NOTES.

Chaska, Minnesota, farmers marketed 5,
000 bushels of wheat on the 8th instant at
\$1.02 per bushel.

Wheat is reported to be six inches high in
Southern Iowa. We think in many sections of this State it will quite equal that.

An intelligent farmer in Kentucky devotes the yearly product of one acre of his
farm to purchasing reading matter for his
family.

It is estimated that the increased wheat
average in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern
Iowa and Dakota, is 25 per cent, over
last year and that in Southern Wisconsin
the increase is still larger.

A law enacted by the last Legislature of
Maine grants a bounty of one cent a pound
on all sugar made from beets raised in the
State. The bounty not to exceed \$7,000.

Mangels and other roots will flavor cows'
milk, unless they are fed at the milking time.
If fed then, the volatile odor and taste passes off through the skin before the
next milking time.

We often hear, says the Husbandman,
that such and such a one is a good farmer.
How is good farming to be tested? Certainly
not by the raising of one or two
good crops. He is the good farmer who
uniformly increases the aggregate product
of his farm from year to year. The surest
test of good farming is, a constantly
increasing production of the soil.

California is cheerful over the benefits
which will result from the late flood. The
Colosi Sun says it is estimated that ten
thousand acres of land heretofore comparatively
unproductive have been covered
in six inches to two feet with a rich alluvial
deposit. The "hardpan" covered
with this sediment makes the very best
grain land.

The people of Wisconsin employ over
50,000 agricultural laborers, and 20,000 domestic
servants—the wages of the former
varying from \$15 to \$20 per month, and of
the latter from \$8 to \$20. In the manufacturing,
mechanical, and mining establishments
of the State 63,517 people find employment,
and receive for their labor upwards
of \$15,000,000 annually.

The Scientific American gives the following
which our readers, who raise poultry,
will do well to heed: "Put a table-
spoonful of sulphur in the nest as soon as
the hens or turkeys are set. The heat of
the fowls causes the fumes of the sulphur
to penetrate every part of their bodies,
every louse is killed, and, as all nits are
hatched within ten days, when the mother
leaves the nest with her brood, she is perfectly
free from free or lice."

The annual yield of potatoes in the United
States, according to the returns of the last
census, was nearly 150,000,000 bushels.
In view of the increasing attention lately
given to this crop it will doubtless show at
the close of the present decade a large in-
crease in the amount of the yield, as well as
in the number and improvement of varieties.
In fact, it may safely be assumed
that, in spite of the fears of many in regard
to the ravages of the beetle, this crop will
still show a yield at the next census of over
200,000,000 bushels.

Something New About Seed.
Western Rural.

The columns of The Western Rural have
not been lacking in timely suggestions and
reasonable articles in regard to the
importance of planting good seed, and
although the planting season has passed in
a state of great want, it is not too late to
add a few words which may yet apply for
more northern localities, and are hardly
out of place at any time.

It is lamentably true that far too little
importance is attached to the quality of
seed used by the majority of farmers.
Comparative few, in fact, seem to understand
how much depends in the outcome of the seed.
Nothing is more certain than that all of
our products deteriorate by continued cul-
tivation, unless more than ordinary efforts
are employed to keep them up to the
maximum point of excellence. The reasons
for this deterioration are various. We need
not enlarge upon them now. Let it suffice
that want of judgment and care in select-
ing seed, ungenial soil, an untoward season,
improper or slovenly cultivation or no cul-
tivation at all, poor management in treat-
ment of the seed—these, and other things,
contribute to the degeneration of crops of
all kinds, and to what is sometimes called
"running out" of varieties. Thus it has been,
and thus it will be until we adopt a
better method and adhere to it scrupulously
of carefully picking out by hand, if need be,
the very best specimens of seed, preserv-
ing them with care, treating them by the
most approved methods calculated to
preserve their vitality unimpaired, sowing
and planting them in congenial soil, culti-
vating diligently with a view of obtaining
the best results, and adhering, through all
the routine of cultivation and management
from seed time to seed time again, to that
course which shall not only preserve the
excellence of the finest specimens of the
product, but if possible be an improve-
ment upon them.

All of our cultivated products, both in
the vegetable and animal kingdoms, are
improvements upon nature by selection
and culture. It is, in one sense, the "sur-
vival of the fittest," but if man neglects
to employ the means necessary to have the
fittest survive, retrogression follows and
varieties relapse into their normal condition
of husbandry. Our best varieties of cere-
als, our vegetables proper, our fruits
require constant care and management, and
the exercise of good judgment in preserv-
ing their improved characteristics, or they
begin to lose their vitality and comeliness,
and in the course of a few years of degenera-
tion—few compared with the length
of time required to produce the higher type—they are little
better, if as good, as the original stock
whence they came. No argument is required
to substantiate this fact. Every
farmer finds evidence of its truth in his
own experience. In the hands of those
who exercise the least care and judgment,
varieties and types of everything raised on
the farm degenerate much more rapidly
than under the management of one who
employs more care and better methods
in his business. Hence it is found, one of the
primary reasons why grain, and fruits,
and vegetables "run out" so soon.

Let us plant none but good seed, in order
that, with other favorable conditions,
we may secure the maximum of yield and
quality at harvest, and reap the fair
rewards of our labor in the outcome of the
crop.

A New Wheat-Country.

There is now in Texas quite a lively
agitation of the question whether that State
cannot be developed into one of the wheat-
growing and food-exporting sections of the
country. The success which has apparently
followed the experiments of raising
wheat during the past few years, and the
great favor which the grain raised in that
State is said to have gained among flour
manufacturers, have raised hopes among
the people of Galveston of making their
city one of the principal grain and flour
markets of the world. During the war a
small quantity of wheat was grown in the
northern counties of the State, but since
the war cotton has been the principal crop,
raised, until a few years ago, when attention
was turned once more to the cultivation of
wheat. The section now devoted to that
cereal is said to extend into the central
part of the State. Thirteen counties

produced last year 7,500,000 bushels of wheat,
valued at \$8,000,000. It is estimated that
that wheat could be grown in 170 counties,
and that the annual value of the wheat crop
could be raised to \$75,000,000.

Should the weather prove propitious,
the next wheat crop of Texas, it is said,
will be enormously large. All over the
wheat region of the State farmers are turn-
ing their attention to its cultivation, and
will plant less cotton than heretofore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEGETINE

FOR
Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague.

TARBOUR, N. C. 1878.

DR. H. R. STEVENS.—
Dear Sirs—I am very grateful for what you
have done in my family. I wish to express my thanks to you
for your wonderful cure of my son; also, to let you know that
Vegetine is the best medicine I ever
had. My son, Shakes, Shakes, and Ague, was
sick with Diplo-joint disease. My son suffered a great
deal of pain, all of the time; the pain was great
enough to cry. The doctor did not help him
in a particle, he could not move his foot from the floor,
he could not move without crutches. I read your advertisement in the Louisville Courier
Journal, and I tried a great number of
drugs, and found nothing which was a
great help. He kept on with the medicine,
gradually gaining. He has taken eighteen bottles
in all, and he is completely restored to health,
and is a great deal stronger than he was at
the age of 15 years. I have a younger son, fifteen years
of age, who is subject to Chills. Whenever he
feels one coming on, he comes in, takes a dose of
Vegetine, and he is perfectly well. I
cheerfully recommend Vegetine for such
complaints. I think it is the greatest medicine
in the world.

RECOMMENDATION.—
Dr. H. R. STEVENS.—
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THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

CITY AND COUNTY.

BRIEFLETS.

— Old Prob is sulky and sultry. — The ladies should insist on either less trail or less mud.

— The mothers will now have a rest. School opens on Monday.

— The Knights of Pythias propose to have the finest papered hall in the west.

— The summer term of the public schools opens next Monday morning at nine o'clock.

— Will Spong in walking with Miss Lachapelle made eighteen miles in three hours and fifty minutes.

— The freight house of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is being repaired, and put in better shape than ever.

— The school dames met this morning to talk over the outlook for the summer term which commences next Monday morning.

— Cucumbers and other edibles of their kind are showing up, and the doctors watch the buyers with a strange sort of satisfaction.

— George Cleland, of Janesville, has been recently elected one of the directors of the Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association.

— The money order department during the past week issued 121 orders amounting to \$1,286.65, and paid 108 amounting to \$1,628.28, making a total cash handled, \$3,014.91.

— At the Art Study at All Souls church, last evening, Miss Mary Golden read a paper on Correggio, and Mr. Jones read facts concerning Titian, asculled by Mrs. Patterson.

— At the meeting of the Crystal Temple of Honor, last night, two initiations took place. The Temple tendered the use of the hall this evening to the Spring Brook Temple.

— In the account of the entertainment at the residence of William E. Swan, Esq., on Milton avenue, the name of Miss Bessie Swan, who took a prominent part, was accidentally omitted.

— The Binghamton Crickets, who are made up so largely of old Janesville boys, don't seem to be in very good luck. Yesterday, they were again defeated by the Uticas by 4 to 0.

— Mr. J. G. Wulff, who has been stage manager of the Arcade, has not only donned the red-ribbon, but has quit the business, and proposes to strike out into some more praiseworthy enterprise. If the way opens up as he expects, he intends remaining in Janesville.

— Mr. J. C. Jenkins has fitted up an elegant fountain in his front yard. Its arrangement for a water supply is simple, the pipes proceeding from a large reservoir at the base, and having a head of over twenty feet. It proves a handsome adornment for the Jenkins residence.

— In spite of the announcement of the postponement of the gathering of Odd Fellows at Whitewater, a number of the fraternity gathered there, and held a pleasant informal meeting, and formally adjourned until May 30, at which time the celebration will take place.

— A movement is on foot to start a Temple of Honor in Harmony. If the weather does not prove too unfavorable some of the members of the Crystal Temple of this city will go out to night to talk over the matter, and explain the workings of the order, at the request of some of the residents of that place.

— Two tramps sought shelter and food at the jail last night. They were better garbed than most who came to town. One hailed from Pennsylvania and the other from Indiana. They say that the roads are in bad condition, and work scarce. There will be plenty of work on the streets here in a few days more, if they will only wait.

— As announced in the Gazette several days ago, Harvard is to be treated next Monday night, to a concert and entertainment by talent from this city. The programme embraces the names of Mr. O. H. Fethers, Miss Clara Smith, Prof. Titcomb, Mrs. C. B. Conrad, Mr. J. P. Williams, Mr. D. D. Bennett and Mrs. J. W. St. John. Harvard may be assured that the treat will be a treat indeed.

— Judge Conger and Dr. Judd returned this afternoon from their trip. Both are enjoying their usual good health, and are gladly welcomed back by their many friends in this city. In another part of this issue will be found an interesting letter from the Doctor, received a few days ago, but the publication of which has been necessarily delayed. It is the best yet given from the Doctor's pen, and will be published with interest.

— An amateur nine is to be organized soon to represent this city in the diamond field this season. The material is on hand for the formation of a strong team, and the boys are practicing as much as the weather will permit, and the places will soon be permanently assigned. As Oshkosh and Milwaukee will both have amateur teams, there will probably be some lively contests here this summer, between them and other clubs.

— Mrs. Kate Lynch, of Beloit, was released yesterday from jail, having served twenty days for drunkenness. The officials say that during the past year she has spent 200 days in jail. This is a fine record for a woman who has an industrious husband, and five children, the eldest of whom is about twelve years old, and the youngest about three. It is to be hoped that Kate will now go home and behave herself.

— In one of the saloons last night there was a narrow escape from furnishing a column sensation for to-day. An American citizen of African descent, and an imported white man were sitting playing cards when a dispute arose, in which several took a part. Finally the darkie drew a razor, and the white fellow a chair, and each cried for gore, but a glib-tongued peacemaker, who had no sympathy with newsgatherers, spoiled the item by apologizing for each to the other. They sat down in peace again, grabbed the pasteboards, called for more beer, and went on with the game.

FLEET FEET.

They Travel Fifty Miles in Less than Eleven Hours, and are Still on the Track.—Incidents of the Walk.

Miss Exilda Lachapelle at Lappin's Hall, at 8 o'clock last evening commenced her task of walking 100 miles in 26 hours. She stepped off lightly and freely, and at once convinced the large audience who had gathered to witness her feat of feet, that she fully understood the nature of the task before her, and meant to perform it squarely and fairly. She is a little French lady, claiming to be only nineteen years old, though her appearance indicates that she could add several years to that statement, and still the truth would not be stretched severely. She is a petit, blonde, stands five feet three inches, weighs 112 pounds, when walking condition, and measures twenty inches about the waist. She takes rather a short, quick step, but plants her foot square and fair, heel and toe, and skips over a mile at a rapid speed, for a long-distance walker of her sex.

The walk prepared for her is not of the best, it being simply sawdust laid upon the floor, and the size of the hall is such that she is compelled to make thirty laps in order to score a mile. This makes short turns, and many of them and of course adds greatly to her fatigue.

She is accompanied in her walk from time to time by citizens who drop in, and after tramping around a mile or so drop out, and by a few of the young men who manage to keep up with her for a longer distance, young Fisher having walked in all about twenty-five miles. Will Spong about nineteen, and young Wyler about ten. Will Webster, Will King and others, took a whirr on the track, and when they were there of course Miss Exilda walked with "a will." Some of the more staid citizens, such as Thomas Lappin and Garret Veder tried the track too, but a few turns were enough to send them off puffing. S. Clark Burnham and young Wyler had a side race on the track this morning, of a mile distance in which Wyler came out ahead by about a lap—time 11 minutes. These little sideshows somewhat interfere with Miss Lachapelle's walking, and should be barred, except as far as it encourages her to have some one accompany her on the tedious tramp.

She kept to the track until about 1 o'clock this morning when she finished her twenty-fifth mile in ten minutes, she having made her tenth also in that time. After partaking of a light lunch of toast and tea, she again went on the track and stuck to it, until she completed her fiftieth mile at ten minutes before seven o'clock this morning, she having during that time made her thirty-fourth mile also in ten minutes. She then left the track for a rest and for breakfast. Her knees were badly swollen, and Dr. Palmer was called in to attend to her. After receiving such treatment as she required, she breakfasted lightly, and at half past eight o'clock went on to the track again, having made fifty miles, half of the distance required, in ten hours and fifty minutes, not including her stops.

In her sixtieth mile she also made a spurt of speed, and made the half in five minutes.

At quarter past three o'clock this afternoon she finished her seventy-fifth mile, having been nineteen hours, and fifteen minutes in walking that distance, and being fifteen minutes ahead of time. She appeared in good condition, and will probably finish her 100 miles in time, as she was walking along at a gait of about four miles an hour, and can easily put in a few spurs of speed on the home stretch.

THE WEATHER.

The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning stood at 48 degrees above zero and at 2 o'clock at 55 degrees above. Cloudy. One year ago to-day at corresponding hours the orations which were to be presented by the gentlemen who had been selected as contestants for the honor of representing their College in the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest. The audience came to order at the call of the presiding officer, President Albert Whitford, and the services opened with music, by Harry Anderson's Orchestra, of Janesville, after which the following programme was presented.

THE PROGRAMME.

Oration—"Omega"—Mr. W. H. Hemphill.

Music—Orchestra.

Oration—"Progress and Romanism," Mr. J. L. Stillman.

Music—Orchestra.

Oration—"The Moslem in Europe," Mr. J. N. Humphrey.

Music—Orchestra.

Oration—"Sights of American Weakness," Mr. Ira Flaggier.

Music—Orchestra.

Oration—"The Tramp Nuttance," Mr. C. E. Crandall.

Music—Orchestra.

The judges and referee, Professors Burton, of Janesville, Rockwood, of

Whitewater, Reverend Jenk L. Jones, of Janesville, and Professor Searing, of Milton, handed their reports to a committee consisting of Prof. Maxson, Superintendent Tracy and Messrs. Boyle, Curtis and Clarke, who retired, examined the papers and reported that the first honor was awarded to Mr. J. L. Stillman '78, of Farina, Illinois, and the second honor to Mr. C. E. Crandall, of Milton, the announcement being received with hearty applause.

The marking was 83 for Mr. Stillman and 80 for Mr. Crandall on a scale of 100.

The remaining contestants were marked from 72 to 78, showing that the judges were of the opinion that all acquitted themselves very creditably. The selection of Mr. Stillman meets with general approval and coincided with the markings of a number in the audience. The committee made an error in their figures and announced that Mr. Humphrey was entitled to second place, but a re-examination of the papers showed that Mr. Crandall was the lucky individual.

Sometimes next week probably the work of a formal organization will be entered upon. Considerably over a thousand have now joined and it is proposed to organize one or more regular clubs. It is also proposed to fit up regular club-rooms, consisting of a coffee room, reading room, social room, and to provide such games as the club may deem proper, so as to make it a pleasant resort, not only for members of the club, but for strangers in the city who find time hanging idly on their hands.

The movement is unlike many of the temperance movements in so far as it is not

so much of a violent ranting and bitter denouncing of those who drink and those who sell, and yet the leaders seem none the less earnest in their determination to persuade men to leave their cups and be sober-minded, by appealing to the head and the heart, instead of trying to drown them by blackguardism or denunciation.

SUNDAY SUNDRIES.

The Religious Services to Take Place To-morrow.—A Union Temperance Rally in the Evening.

To-morrow evening there will be a union temperance meeting at Court Street Methodist church, at which Dr. McCollister will speak. As it is probable that all who desire to attend cannot secure admission to the church, arrangements have been made for an overflow meeting in the room below, at which a number of Janesville's best talkers will be present. The overflow meeting promises to be as full as interesting as the meeting in the church proper, and those who attend can take their choice.

The theme of the pastor's discourse at the First Congregational church to-morrow is "Clay in the Hands of the Potter." Young people's meeting at Prof. Haire's school room at 6:30 p. m. All are cordially invited. No services in the evening.

— At the Court Street Methodist church to-morrow Rev. L. N. Wheeler will discourse in the morning on, "Conflict and Victory."

— At Trinity Episcopal church Rev. E. B. Wells, of this diocese, will preach and confirm candidates in the morning. The retiring rector, Rev. George Wallace, will officiate for the last time previous to his departure for Waterloo, New York, where he will take charge of St. Paul's parish.

— At All Souls church to-morrow morning Rev. Mr. Jones will preach on "Wise Forgetfulness, or the True Concern for To-morrow." No evening service.

— At Christ Episcopal church Rev. Mr. Roy will officiate and preach on "Confession." In the evening the Rev. E. B. Welles will preach, and confirm candidates, the Trinity parish uniting in the services.

— At Trinity Episcopal church Rev. E. J. Stephen, formerly a teacher in Wiley University, will speak at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in behalf of the freedmen.

— Service at the Presbyterian church to-morrow. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Sanderson. Subject, "Evil Days." Young People's Meeting at 6:30 p. m. No evening service.

— At Court Street Methodist church Rev. A. L. Royer, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

— At St. Patrick's Church.—Corner of Holmes and Court Streets. Rev. W. M. Doyle, Pastor. Services at 8:00 A. M., 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sunday-school at 10:30 A. M. Prayer-meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

— At Trinity Church.—Corner of Jackson and Bluff streets. Rev. George Wallace, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

— At First Presbyterian Church.—Corner of Jackson and Court Streets. Rev. J. W. Jones, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

— At All Souls Church.—Corner of Court and Bluff streets. Rev. Jenk L. Jones, Pastor. Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

— At Congregational Church.—Corner of Jackson and Court Streets. Rev. J. W. Jones, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

— At Y. M. C. A.—Meeting 9 o'clock every morning (except Sabbath). 7:30 Wednesday evening, 3:30 Sabbath afternoon. All are welcome.

MILTON.

Notwithstanding the mud and darkness, College Chapel, at Milton, was well filled on Thursday evening, April 25th, by an audience that had assembled to hear the orations which were to be presented by the gentlemen who had been selected as contestants for the honor of representing their College in the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest. The audience came to order at the call of the presiding officer, President Albert Whitford, and the services opened with music, by Harry Anderson's Orchestra, of Janesville, after which the following programme was presented.

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— The residence of F. Buten, two miles east of this village, was entered by burglars Thursday night. The thieves went into Mr. Buten's bed room, took his pocket-book out of his pants, went through it twelve dollars' worth and decamped. He found the wallet in the morning but the

thieves are non-existent. Moral—sleep with one eye open.

CRITIC CRITICIZED.

To the Editor:

On reading the retort in your Friday's issue, I read my paragraph, and find not one word to retract. If my Zoullis can convince me of error, let him do so. It is easy to say cold, and if warmth means flat-telling falsehood, I do not wish to be warm. My Zoullis says the recital was a success as it were not so stated in my own verdict, and when he says that I ignore the fact of its being a pupil performance, the "unfairness" is on his part. Honest truth is the best sympathy, and any one who has a constitution, prefers a cold bath to a dip in the Juke-warm lathe of ordinary fulsome praise. I gave credit in each case for excellencies, as well as pointing out faults, and this is "cold-blooded," let it so be. There is but one standard, and it is no discouragement to say the simple truth. If a man has a mountain to climb, does it help him to say he is half way up, when he is only 100 feet from the top? Without needing to skulk behind the